

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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Report of: WILLIAM R. KRIEGHBAUM Office: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
Date: 6/29/66

Field Office File #: 105-20045 Bureau File #:

Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: Acquaintance and fellow employee both knew subject was former officer in Hungarian Army during World War II and POW of France. Following World War II, subject remained in PARIS, France, where employed as draftsman as well as voluntary work with M.H.U.K., an organization composed of Hungarians whose purpose was to aid Hungarian refugees coming into France. Neither knew of any connection of subject with French intelligence.

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DETAILS:

On May 9, 1966, AL BLACKWELL, Personnel Manager, Porter-O'Brien and Armstrong, 415 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, made available the personnel file for ANDREW BELA BAK which reflected that BAK was employed as a draftsman from October 1, 1962, until May 24, 1963. The record reflected that he terminated his employment because he was moving to Los Angeles, California, and would be eligible for rehire. The following information regarding BAK was also contained in the file:

Date of Birth	June 24, 1912
Place of Birth	Kolozjyar, Rumania
Residence Addresses	2 West 86th Street New York City;

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SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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Residence Addresses

8310 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights, New York;
26 Ingraham Place
Newark, New Jersey

On May 10, 1966, THEODORE LIPCZIK advised that he had known the subject in Morocco when they were both employed with the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Mr. LIPCZIK advised that he had been in Morocco with the engineers from approximately 1950; and in about 1955, the subject had come to Morocco seeking employment. Mr. LIPCZIK advised that he had done a security check on the subject prior to hiring him. He advised that shortly after the subject was hired, there had been an inquiry from the French Consul concerning the subject and this, he believed, was in reference to the subject being a Hungarian, and the Hungarians had not been allies of the French during World War II; therefore, he should not be eligible for employment in Morocco. He advised that the Engineering Corps kept the subject on the U.S. Base where he worked during the time an investigation was conducted in an effort to determine why the French were opposed to him. As far as Mr. LIPCZIK could recall, it was only that the French had been opposed to subject being a Hungarian and that shortly after the objection and inquiry was made concerning the subject's employment, the opposition was withdrawn by the French.

LIPCZIK advised that the subject became a close friend of his and that he was working with him in the employ of the U.S. in Morocco until subject was sent to Italy in 1959. He advised that during his friendship with the subject, he was advised that the subject was a Major in the Hungarian Army during World War II and had been captured by the French. He was then held as a prisoner of war in Paris and remained in Paris following the war. He advised that the subject had married a French woman following the war, but later obtained a divorce from her. He advised he could not recall her name. He advised that following the war, a number of prisoners of war had remained in France and a number of Hungarians had immigrated to France, primarily to Paris. He advised that the subject had headed a volunteer Hungarian group whose purpose was to help the Hungarian refugees in France. He advised that to his

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knowledge, this organization had absolutely no connection with French intelligence and, to his knowledge, the subject had no connection with French intelligence. He advised that the subject had always been very anti-communist. He advised that he could suggest no one else in the area who would have a personal knowledge of the subject.

ROY L. MION advised on May 10, 1966, that he is a supervisor with the Porter-O'Brien and Armstrong Company, and he had been the supervisor of the subject during the subject's employment there. He advised that he knew the subject only as a supervisor-employee relationship and considered the subject to be a good worker. He advised that when the subject had terminated his employment to go to Los Angeles, he, MION, had written a letter of recommendation for the subject to give to the California Office of Porter-O'Brien and Armstrong, in the event the subject desired to obtain employment there. Mr. MION advised that he did not know if the subject attempted to obtain employment at the California Office and could furnish no personal information concerning the subject.

KALMAN PUPAS, 29 Beverly Street, Newark, New Jersey, advised on May 10, 1966, that he had known the subject for over fifteen years. He advised that he had first met the subject in France following World War II, when both he and the subject were members of M.H.U.K., which was a voluntary organization composed of Hungarians who resided in France and whose purpose was to aid Hungarian refugees coming into France.

Mr. PUPAS advised that the subject had been in charge of M.H.U.K. in Paris and that he had been the head of the volunteer group in a town about 250 miles from Paris. He advised that he would see the subject when in Paris and when the subject came to visit his town. He advised that the subject had been employed as a draftsman in Paris, and the subject's work with M.H.U.K. was strictly voluntary, as was all employment with M.H.U.K. He advised that he became reasonably friendly with the subject and that the subject had never worked or helped French intelligence. He advised that the subject had married a French girl following World War II and had divorced her sometime later. He advised that the subject left Paris and went to Morocco where he worked

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with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and he had not then seen the subject until several years ago when the subject contacted him in the United States.

PUPAS advised that prior to his, PUPAS' coming to the United States, he had seen the subject, who had returned to France on leave from Morocco, and at that time had indicated that he was immigrating to the United States. He advised that this was how the subject knew that he was in New Jersey, and that several years ago, he had received a call from the subject indicating that the subject was in the United States and requested him to meet the subject at his employment at Frelinghuysen Avenue. He advised that the subject was obtaining residence in a hotel, but that he had talked the subject into living with him and his family and leaving the hotel. He advised that the subject had stayed with him, except for a few months when he had resided at 26 Ingraham Place, Newark, and that this was a rooming house which has since been destroyed. He advised that there was no one at the rooming house who would know the subject. He advised that the subject had become ill and decided that he would seek a more temperate climate; therefore, he had moved in 1963 to Los Angeles, California. He advised that he could think of only two other persons who might be able to furnish information concerning the subject and his association with French intelligence. These two individuals had known subject in Paris, France, following World War II, and they are as follows:

BALIMP SZENTMIKLOSSY
86 Hafen Avenue
Apartment 3
New York, New York
Telephone SW 5-9305

GEORGE SZATMARI
535 South 16th Street
Newark, New Jersey

Chief Identification Officer JOSEPH NELLEGER, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised Investigative Clerk GEORGE H. STURM, JR., on May 10, 1966, that their records contained no information identifiable with the subject.

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JUNE KROUSE, Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, advised Investigative Clerk STURM on May 10, 1966, that their files contained no information identifiable with the subject.

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